

WORDS OF WARNING.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND MUST TAKE MORE EXERCISE.

A prominent physician says Cleveland will not live through his term unless he takes more exercise.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Dr. Z. T. Sower, one of the most prominent physicians of Washington, in an interview with a reporter today, declared that there is danger that President Cleveland will not live through his term unless he takes more exercise.

"It may be deemed impertinent to talk to the president through a newspaper man, but I know of no other way of reaching him and those about him so surely. You recall my attempt with friends of Mr. Manning, and their fruit, and I do not feel that I should take the same chances in this matter. I am personally acquainted with the president's condition, and while it is in no sense dangerous, it will not be long before there will be reason for alarm. President Cleveland is a large, fleshy man, and since he came to the white house has gained enormously in flesh."

"Now, when he lived in Buffalo it was his habit to take long walks. Since he came here, however, he has abandoned every form of exercise, except carriage riding. That is of little or no use with the spring now used and the smooth streets for which Washington is famous. The president is a man who works with his head a good deal—in fact, an intense brain worker. He is, in other words, a plodder and his brain is consequently filled with an excess of blood. What is the result? He works with his head, and consequently his blood vessels are strained, and it is only a question of time when in a moment of excitement he will burst a blood vessel."

"I tell you, at the rate President Cleveland is now living, there is great danger that he will not live through his term. Something should be done to bring him to realize his danger and take proper steps to prevent a result which will surely ensue if he fails to take the proper exercise. What I should recommend would be the fixing up of a room in the white house and setting apart of half an hour every day for gymnastic exercises. That alone, in my opinion, will prevent a catastrophe, of which not only the president but the country at large is interested in."

THE DRY GOODS PEOPLE.

Large Meeting in New York.—The New Freight Classification Considered.

NEW YORK, March 21.—The dry goods trade held a meeting today which was prompted by notifications from trunk line representatives that the stock exchange had adopted a new classification for dry goods which would increase the cost of freight 50 per cent on very important lines. The dry goods people were indignant at the new classification, and it was resolved to resist it. The trade had not been notified or consulted upon this question so vitally affecting their interest, and it was resolved to resist it. The new classification of dry goods would increase the cost of freight 50 per cent on very important lines. The dry goods people were indignant at the new classification, and it was resolved to resist it. The trade had not been notified or consulted upon this question so vitally affecting their interest, and it was resolved to resist it.

THE EXCHANGES FIGHTING.

An Injunction Sued Out Against the Stock Exchange.

NEW YORK, March 21.—Wall street was surprised today by a new and sudden movement in the "ticker" fight, which brought the New York stock exchange and the commercial telegraph company face to face in a legal fight for the first time. The stay of execution obtained by the Commercial telegraph company, when beaten in the suit brought to prevent its furnishing quotations, expires tomorrow, and until today the stock exchange and gold and stock telegraph company expected an easy victory.

Late Saturday evening, however, Edward R. Johnson, of the firm of Johnson, Benson & Wilcox, counsel for the consolidated stock and petroleum exchange, obtained an injunction restraining the New York stock exchange from, in any way, interfering with the wires and tickers of the Commercial telegraph company, which the exchange had threatened to throw out. A copy of the injunction order was served on President J. D. Smith, of the exchange today.

VIRGINIA'S DEBT.

Democratic Members of the Legislature Hold a Caucus.

RICHMOND, Va., March 21.—A caucus of the democratic members of legislature was held tonight and spent three hours in the discussion of various matters pressing at this season, looking to a settlement of the state debt. The caucus agreed not to take a vote on any question till all who wished had an opportunity to express their views on the subject. A majority of those who spoke tonight favored the constitutional amendment proposed by Senator Rhea, which provides that all bonds not funded in less than three years by the time such amendment is ratified by the people shall be forever barred, and prohibiting all future legislation looking to their payment. The caucus adjourned till Wednesday.

The Judge Rescues His Decision.

ASHVILLE, N. C., March 21.—[Special.]—The contempt case in the superior court against W. H. Deaver and A. C. Patterson, charged with resisting the writ of habeas corpus, was terminated this morning. There was no jury in the case, as it is a question for the judge's consideration alone. His honor has reserved the decision until Thursday. Immense crowds have been in attendance during the trial, which began on Saturday, and much public interest has been manifested. Over thirty witnesses were examined, and able and distinguished counsel appeared on each side.

Opening of the Lent Term.

SEWANEH, Tenn., March 21.—[Special.]—The formal opening of the Lent term of the University of the South took place in the Chapel of St. Augustine, with prayer by the Rev. Thomas E. Guller, after which Vice Chancellor Hodgson stepped forward under the chancel arch and made a few remarks. He, with feeling, to the recent death of William Mercer (Green, D. D.), who entered into rest on the 13th of February.

CUTTING THE WIRES.

A Fight Between the Western Union and the French Cable Company.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 21.—As a result of some misunderstanding between the Western Union telegraph company and the French cable company, a gang of linemen employed by the latter company are now going over the route of the American union lines, now part of the Western Union system, between New York and Boston, cutting in two those wires at every place where they have been run into the Western Union offices. The French cable company has opened test offices along the route, and will, if it is not stopped, soon arrange to compete with the Western Union for local cable business. Representatives of the Western Union are watching the French cable company's men, and at every place the wires are cut, enter a protest, but do not interfere. The matter will evidently be litigated. The trouble between the companies grew out of the French company's withdrawal from the cable route. The French cable company claims two wires from New York to their Cape Cod office and are now taking forcible possession by cutting these wires wherever they are run into Western Union offices.

THE ROARING RIVERS.

The Floods Caused by Ice Gorges in Dakota Streams.

BISMARCK, D. T., March 21.—The river is still rising an inch an hour, having already passed high water mark of the memorable flood of 1881. All the lowlands are now inundated. The only houses located on the Blaine side are a few squatters' shacks. From the bluffs one can see huge cakes of ice up near the streets in Mandan. The only method of communication between the towns is via Chayano and Ogden. The Boston syndicate property, including a country mill and some fifty residences, elevator shops, and everything south of the track is submerged. The Upper Heart river has not been broken loose. The ice began running again this evening.

Indications are that the Fort Bismarck river is beginning to be felt. All the boats are still safe, as the ice is not so wide that the ice no longer crowds them. Telegrams from the western portion of the Northern Pacific say that trains are running through the country, but no other bridges being out. Several tons of western mail have been brought back from Bismarck to be sent around via the Union Pacific.

CHAUTAQUA'S COTTAGES BURN.

Fifty-Five of Them in Ashes—A Theater Destroyed.

TROY, N. Y., March 21.—The Grand Central theater, corner of Broadway and Fourth street, burned at 2 o'clock this morning. The loss is \$1,000,000. Insurance \$800,000. The theater was destroyed by fire from the dock at J. Onderick's rag warehouse, which was burned out, causing a loss of about \$7,000, partly insured. Several persons residing near the theater heard an explosion at the time the flames broke out. There had been no fire or light in the building since 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. It is thought the 4 o'clock fire was incendiary. The Grand Central theater was destroyed by fire on December 1881, and was rebuilt the following year. It will not be rebuilt.

The fire destroyed all the cottages on Simpson street, and several houses and part of those on East street. Fifty-five cottages in all, with their contents—at a loss of \$125,000. The fire originated in the Curtis cottage from a defective chimney.

THE RUINS AT BUFFALO.

Forty Thousand Dollars Worth of Diamonds.

BUFFALO, March 21.—In accordance with a compromise between the citizens' committee and the telephone company, the call of the latter, on Main street, was taken down this morning. No more bodies had been found in the ruins of the Richmond hotel up to noon today, when the searching party withdrew, owing to the poor condition of the walls which are being pulled down. The hotel safe was exhumed this morning, and its contents, including \$30,000 or \$40,000 worth of diamonds, were found to be in good shape.

FIRE AT CHAUTAQUA.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., March 21.—Fire at the Chautauqua assembly grounds this morning destroyed eighty buildings, including several boarding houses, among them the Ackert and Parkhurst and Ailing houses. The total loss will probably exceed \$100,000.

THE POPE'S APPROVAL.

The New Catholic University to be Located in Washington Indorsed.

BALTIMORE, March 21.—The Sun has the following cable dispatch from Rome:

As anticipated, the pope today approved the plan of the new Catholic university, which is to be located in Washington. By his instruction, the secretary of the propaganda waited upon him with a brief, fully and emphatically indorsing the project. In the matter of the university, in other respects, the pope confidently defers to the judgment of the bishops, and under the sole jurisdiction of the American hierarchy. In the text of the briefs are used expressions of cordiality, mainly, is the pride of our pontificate and the glory of the church in America. The brief will be signed by the pope tomorrow, and will be a cardinal approval, and will leave for America as soon as the brief is received.

THE MISSOURI LEGISLATURE ADJOURNS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 21.—The Missouri legislature adjourned tonight at 10 o'clock.

Just before adjournment Governor Marmaduke sent a message to both houses announcing that he will soon call them together in extra session for the special purpose of enacting laws to enforce the constitutional provisions in reference to railroads, which he thinks has been too long deferred. No time has been set for the extra session, but it will probably be the first Wednesday in May.

THE NEW COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—It is authentically stated that Benton J. Hall, of Burlington, Iowa, who represented the first Iowa district in the forty-ninth congress, will be appointed commissioner of patents, to succeed Mr. V. Montgomery, whose resignation was tendered to the president some weeks ago. It is expected that Mr. Hall will relieve Mr. Montgomery on May 1.

GLASSWORKS RESUME.

CORNING, N. Y., March 21.—The labor trouble through which 100 workmen in the glass manufacturing of Thomas G. Hawkes have been idle for six months, terminated today, and a large number of employees will resume work without withdrawing from the Knights of Labor, which was the leading question involved.

THE COAL HANDLERS RETURN.

NEW YORK, March 21.—Fifteen Pinkerton men, who have been on duty night and day the past month on the coal docks at Elizabeth port, were withdrawn today. All the strikers reported for work in the morning, and with few exceptions were given employment.

STRIKERS RUNNING A MINE.

PEORIA, Ill., March 21.—The striking miners have secured possession of the Rutledge coal mine at Wesley City, and will run it on the cooperative plan. They commenced work today.

A CHOICE AT LAST.

PALESTINE, Tex., March 21.—On the 27th ballot tonight, William H. Martin was unanimously nominated for congress in the second district to succeed Senator Eble Reagan.

GRAPPLED BY A MADMAN.

THRILLING EXPERIENCE OF A Y. M. C. A. SECRETARY.

Created by Gambling, a Young Man Attempts Suicide—In an Endeavor to Prevent him from Committing the Deed, a Desperate Struggle—Embrace—Over Nine Hours.

CHICAGO, March 21.—Maxwell Ernst Virgo, a young Englishman, thirty-two years of age, caused an exciting scene in the office of A. T. Hemmingsway, secretary of the Young Men's Christian association yesterday afternoon. He was addicted to gambling and in occasional fits of remorse he has come to the rooms of the association for moral encouragement, and in this way has become well known there. He came yesterday, rather more than usually broken down and was invited into the private office of the secretary.

As soon as the door was closed, he showed that he was violently insane. He drew from his pocket a small bottle of muriatic acid, which he announced his intention to swallow, vehemently bidding farewell to the world. Secretary Hemmingsway endeavored to take the bottle from Virgo, when the latter, endeavoring to put Hemmingsway through a window. He would have succeeded if help had not arrived promptly. The window was broken out. The bottle of acid was knocked from Virgo's hand before he could swallow its contents, although he got some of it in his mouth and throat, and he was hurried to the hospital. He was taken to a hospital, physicians there say Virgo is in a bad way, but may recover. He is a member of a well-to-do English family.

THE KILLING OF DR. RANDALL.

Particulars of the Tragedy in Hastings, Nebraska—How Mrs. Randall Escaped.

CHICAGO, March 21.—An Omaha special, giving particulars of the killing of Dr. Randall in the court room at Hastings, Nebraska, says that his murderer, Young Hart, with the smoking pistol in his hand, coolly walked out of the court room, no one attempting, not even the sheriff, when he passed on the stairway, to arrest him. At the time Young Hart was unknown to the crowd. Mrs. Randall, who the evidence showed had assisted her husband to ruin, was in jeopardy of her life. Threats of lynching were freely made immediately after the shooting, and it is probable that if her husband had not been shot, both would have been mobbed and very likely lynched. She was taken to her boarding house, and fully 500 men followed, with the determination of committing violence. Young Hart, however, protected the woman, who put on a stiff of her husband's clothes and with an escort made her escape. She was taken to Grand Island in a carriage with a guard of twenty-five men. The Hastings court threatened to grant her a writ of habeas corpus, but she was brought back for trial. No effort will be made to prosecute Young Hart for killing Dr. Randall. Mr. Hart, father of the girl, was in the court room when the shooting was going on, and he was the only Englishman who rushed up and kicked the corpse and satisfied himself that the man was dead.

INTIMIDATING A GRAND JURY.

A Richmond Lawyer Convicted and Fined—He Refuses to Pay the Fine.

RICHMOND, Va., March 21.—Royall, counsel for the English council of foreign bond holders, was convicted of a crime in connection with Virginia's debt, was today convicted in the hustings court of intimidating the grand jury of that court and fined \$150. This case is the result of an information filed last month against Royall by the commonwealth's attorney, who charged that at the January term of the court because the grand jury presented indictments against Royall for bribery he, Royall, instituted suit against the grand jury, and obtained a writ of habeas corpus, and in doing so he intimidated the grand jury. Royall was charged with intimidating, through the press and otherwise, that he would bring a writ of habeas corpus against the grand jury, and that he had already been indicted and that in pursuance of that threat Royall had attempted to intimidate and bring a writ of habeas corpus against the grand jury, so that they had declined to bring in an indictment against him for fear of the suit. Royall refuses to pay the fine and is held in custody and will probably spend in jail until he does so. He will apply for a writ of habeas corpus.

Royall was taken to jail this evening, and will remain there tonight. Tomorrow he will apply to Judge Boyd, of the United States circuit court, for a writ of habeas corpus. Judge Boyd arrived in the city tonight.

SHOT THROUGH THE HEART.

A North Carolina Tragedy Reaches the Light.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., March 21.—[Special.]—Information has just reached this city in regard to a killing in Wayne county, at Spruce Pine, in Mitchell county, Virginia, that the remote interior sections of the western part of the state. A respectable and prominent planter, Taylor Phillips, was asked by a desperate negro, Joe Holmes, to give him (Holmes) a horse to ride to home a few miles away. Mr. Phillips' mules had been at work and were tired. Holmes took one out of the stable. As soon as Mr. Phillips saw this he urged him to put the mule back in the stable, and he refused to do so. Mr. Phillips stepped inside and got his pistol, and as he returned to the doorway, cautiously, he saw the negro with a stone raised to hurl at him. He fled, and the negro, with a bullet in his heart, died. A coroner's inquest was held and a verdict of self-defense was returned.

THE LAWTON AFFAIR.

Matters in Such a Tangled Condition that it is Impossible to Make a Statement.

NEW YORK, March 21.—Lawyers Alexander and Greco, who, on Saturday, took charge of the books of the Nassau Phosphate company, of which Walter E. Lawton, absconding debtor, was president, commenced an examination today. Mr. Greco said the affairs of the company were in such a tangled condition that it was impossible, at this stage of the proceedings, to tell how things stood. Vice-President John C. Griffin, of Baltimore, like the two other partners of Lawton (Jones, Sargents, reports from Fort Spain, Trinidad, that while at San Fernando anchorage, February 24, a small boat swamped off La Roca point, and the paymaster's clerk, Albert Taylor Cowie; Joseph Owsen, an officer; H. H. Hise, an armorer; and Wm. Foster, boatsteward, lost their lives.

A POWDER FACTORY EXPLODES.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 21.—The powder factory of E. C. Anthony, near Nequaun, exploded this afternoon, killing L. H. Stanley and his son Albert, aged 18 years. The building was blown to atoms.

CASUALTIES AT SEA.

Drowning of Four Officers of a Training Ship Near Trinidad.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Commander Davis, of the training ship Sargents, reports from Fort Spain, Trinidad, that while at San Fernando anchorage, February 24, a small boat swamped off La Roca point, and the paymaster's clerk, Albert Taylor Cowie; Joseph Owsen, an officer; H. H. Hise, an armorer; and Wm. Foster, boatsteward, lost their lives.

A CHURCH BLOWN UP BY DYNAMITE.

HUNTSVILLE, Kan., March 21.—The Whitaker, Quaker church, at Buffalo, was blown to atoms by a giant powder explosion Friday night. Frank Van Meter was arrested, charged with having committed the deed. Circumstantial evidence is strong against him.

A PROTEST FROM AMERICA.

Large Meeting in New York Against Coercion.

NEW YORK, March 21.—There was a large meeting at Cooper Union tonight to protest against the proposed coercion measure, under the auspices of the municipal council of the Irish National League. Among those present were Rev. William Lloyd, General O'Brien, Leon Abbott, of New Jersey, Rev. T. E. Connelly, Charles A. Dana. The latter acted as chairman of the meeting. Having been introduced as such he remarked that it might be asked what America had to do with the conduct of the English government. He maintained the right to be unquestionable. He spoke on behalf of broad justice and those rights which belong to all men. They were about to violate in England, now, the first principles of liberty, by passing a coercion bill and Irish-Americans wished to protest against it. Americans became Irishmen formed a great part of the citizens of the United States. Americans had the right because they contributed the chief part of the money that enabled that band of patriots, led by Parnell, to continue the fight on Irish soil. [Applause.] Where is the treasury of the party of liberty if not in the hearts of the Irishmen of the United States? There was no question as to the right of Americans to protest against coercion.

The resolutions recited that the English government is preparing to introduce a so-called coercion bill, whose provisions are intended to suppress constitutional liberty in Ireland, for political reasons, and to abolish the freedom of the press. They say that the only effect can be the enkindling of race hatred and making more difficult a settlement of the Irish question and the breaking up of the social disorder in Ireland. The citizens of New York in mass meeting assembled, therefore earnestly protest against the contemplated measures as repugnant to the best interests of England and Ireland, and a violation of the recognized principles of justice.

The resolutions quote England's greatest statesman in saying that force is no remedy, and declaring that home rule in the establishment of a parliament elected by the Irish people is the only basis of settlement on Irish questions. The resolutions tender sympathy, and promise support to Gladstone, and demand that he should not be coerced. The resolutions are to be sent to the two leaders, and also the Tory leader, Lord Salisbury.

Among the letters of regret were the following: The undersigned Governor Jones wrote that it would afford him great pleasure, if present, to publicly join the spontaneous protest from the hearts of American citizens toward Ireland in the struggle for home rule.

General Butler wrote that he was confined to his house by sickness.

Judge Wallace, of the United States circuit court, wrote that he was in hearty sympathy with the cause of home rule in Ireland. Samuel J. Randall wrote from Washington urging justice to Ireland as the only lasting solution to her troubles, and expressing his deep interest in the question. He said it was strange that the cause of Ireland should be so long delayed in the halls of Congress. He said that he should persist in a policy of justice and coercion condemned by history with singular unanimity as a crime against the human race. He said that he would support the cause of Ireland to the end of his life.

General Von Schellendorf, minister of war, strongly supported the proposed coercion, urging that the existence of schools would draw Germany into a closer union with Alsace-Lorraine. It is reported that Bismarck is to obtain a sharp proposed partition of the reichstag. The German physician's union has issued a paper advising young men against entering the medical profession as the prospects of doctors are becoming worse yearly.

PROCEEDINGS OF PARLIAMENT.

The Government to Move That the New Crimes Bill Take Precedence of All.

LONDON, March 21.—Mr. Balfour, chief secretary for Ireland, intimated in the house of commons this evening that the government would tomorrow introduce a bill making provision for the prevention and punishment of crime in Ireland.

Lord George Hamilton, first lord of the admiralty, announced that new rules would be issued in all the English dockyards for the better protection of confidential information from acquisition by foreign powers.

W. H. Smith gave notice that the government would move that the new Irish crimes bill had precedence over all others of the day. John Morley at once gave notice that he would move an amendment to the government's motion to the effect that the house decline to sit aside business in favor of the measure increasing the stringency of land in Ireland, and whilst no effective security is taken against the abuse of land by the exaction of exorbitant rents.

Morley's notice was received with loud cheers by the Irish members. Mr. Smith's motion for urgency for the coercion bill will be opposed to the motion by the combined strength of the Gladstonians and Parnellites. Mr. Smith promises an early statement of the land proposals, but the opposition are determined not to permit the introduction of the coercion bill till the land question has been dealt with.

The ministerialists admit their inability to enforce now the closure rule without a protected debate extending beyond Easter.

The Gladstonians greeted with derision Mr. Smith's statement that he hoped to reach a second reading of the bill on Monday. The Irish conservatives will raise the question why Father Keller is allowed special privileges in Kilmichael jail. Father Keller provides his own food and a servant, and his friends have free access to him.

Dr. Keany, medical officer of the national league, has applied to be allowed to attend Father Keller and to supply him with champagne. If his health requires it. The conservatives will insist that the prisoner be treated according to the rules as a first class misdemeanant.

The amendment is gratified at Mr. Morley's amendment and heartily approve it. The amendment was adopted last week by Messrs. Morley, Harcourt and Gladstone, with a view of embarrassing the radical unionists, some of whom are conservatives, and may possibly abstain from voting. Harrington is aware of the government's plans, and has opposed them. He will doubtless carry the bulk of his followers with him. The debate on Morley's amendment will last several nights, and it is certain that Mr. Gladstone will speak. It is the present intention of the Parnellites and a large section of Gladstonians to oppose the coercion bill at every stage, even to force a division on the coercion bill.

All parties have issued urgent whips. It is reported that the new crimes bill, instead of providing for the appointment of a special jury to consist of members not likely to be intimidated, as at first drafted, now proposes to give prisoners charged with special offenses the option of jury trial at Newgate or by a commission of judges in Ireland.

Mr. Chamberlain, chief clerk of the House of Commons, entered into a friendly discussion of the bill.

A BRAVE WOMAN.

GALVESTON, Tex., March 21.—At Morales, Mexico, last Saturday night two Mexicans, Andres Almiranda and Encarnacion Martinez, attempted to force an entrance into the house of a woman named Helena Samuel. Armed with a knife he resisted the intruders, killing Almiranda instantly and mortally wounding Martinez. The woman was arrested and is now in jail.

A CHURCH BLOWN UP BY DYNAMITE.

HUNTSVILLE, Kan., March 21.—The Whitaker, Quaker church, at Buffalo, was blown to atoms by a giant powder explosion Friday night. Frank Van Meter was arrested, charged with having committed the deed. Circumstantial evidence is strong against him.

WILHELM'S BIRTHDAY.

THE FESTIVITIES IN BERLIN IN HONOR OF THE OCCASION.

The City Filled With Strangers—A Great Many Royal Visitors—Gorgeous Decorations on the Town—Festivities—Proceedings of Parliament and Other Foreign News Notes.

BERLIN, March 21.—Emperor William's birthday festivities virtually began yesterday, many societies and clubs throughout Germany holding reunions in honor of the occasion. The influx of strangers into Berlin continued today. The concourse in front of the emperor's palace was even greater than that of yesterday, and there was a similar enthusiastic demonstration, the crowd chanting the hymn, "Heil dir Sieger Kraus." The day was observed as a general holiday and streets were thronged with people, watching the completion of decorations. All the thoroughfares were gorgeous with flags and floral designs. The weather is clear and cold. There was a constant stream of equipages along Linden avenue and royalties are exchanging visits or going to the palace.

The National Gazette referring to the anniversary says: The signs of peace that are coming from all sides testify that the occasion is treated in a most splendid and unselfish manner as an European peace festival. The emperor's birthday is a day which has gathered around the emperor represents the common desire of Europe to maintain the existing state of things. The alliance between Austria, Italy and Germany, finally concluded only within the last few days constitutes one of the firmest supports of the tranquility and social order in Europe. It appears also that the relations between the three empires are being adjusted and smoothed.

The emperor in the afternoon gave a special audience to the foreign envoys, headed by Manager Gaimard, Count Herbert Bismarck officiated at the reception, presenting Count Carlos de Spain, General Saporio of Portugal, General Vespjck of Holland, General Horvath of Serbia, Prince Komatsu of Japan, and envoys from Greece, China, and the South African republic. This was the only official reception of the day. Afterward there was a state dinner to the royalties. It is reported that many promotions will be announced tomorrow, and civil and military honors conferred. The Gazette says that Kaiser, who is a physician of the emperor, will receive 300,000 marks, with a statement recognizing his efficient services.

The Berlin-Augusta Boulevard institute. The emperor will receive tomorrow the municipal delegates appointed to present the donation. Between 3,000 and 4,000 students, bearing flags, banners and torches, formed in procession and marched to the palace. The line extended from the palace to the opera house. When the procession arrived at the palace the emperor and empress appeared at the second window of the ground floor and bowed. The students cheered loudly at Bismarck's palace, where the chancellor, Count Herbert Bismarck and Count Rantzau were awaiting the procession.

In response to calls of the students, Bismarck opened the window and bowed his thanks. A similar oration was delivered Von Moltke at the offices of the general staff.

The whole affair was conducted in the most orderly manner. During the procession the emperor called up several students to express his gratification at their manner of congratulating him. He said he rejoiced greatly in the character of the army, and that he was proud of the character of the students of Germany, as the circumstances and times were serious.

The reichstag today passed the second reading of the army bill, agreeing by a large majority, to vote the grant which was several times rejected by the former reichstag for the construction of military schools for non-commissioned officers at New Berlin.

General Von Schellendorf, minister of war, strongly supported the proposed coercion, urging that the existence of schools would draw Germany into a closer union with Alsace-Lorraine. It is reported that Bismarck is to obtain a sharp proposed partition of the reichstag.

The German physician's union has issued a paper advising young men against entering the medical profession as the prospects of doctors are becoming worse yearly.

RUSSIA'S NEW PARTY.

The Constitutionalists Issue a Manifesto—What They Demand.

VIENNA, March 21.—Manifesto by the Russian constitutionalists was published here yesterday. They repudiate any connection with the recent attempt on the life of the emperor, and they demand the restoration of the present regime, especially emphasizing that of humbling itself before Prince Bismarck. The three chief points of the party's creed are that a consultative chamber be summoned, the retaining the right to decide with the majority or minority as he pleases, that the press be granted freedom of speech, and that political prisoners be amnestied.

THE IMPRISONED PRIEST.

Father Keller Allowed Extra Privileges—A Similar Case.

DUBLIN, March 21.—Father Keller is allowed to celebrate mass daily in his cell. He is also allowed to receive visitors for half an hour and to read newspapers sent to him. Father Keller has been in Kilmichael jail, where he is in excellent health and spirits. Father Ryan, of Herbertstown, branch of the league, has been summoned to give evidence in the case similar to that in which Father Keller was summoned. Father Ryan announces that he is determined to go to prison rather than give evidence.

JOHN BRIGHT'S OPINIONS.

LONDON, March 21.—John Bright, in a letter with reference to home rule, says that a majority of the people in Ireland would vote that their country be made a state, and that they would not be satisfied until they were free to do so, but that that would be no reason why the introduction should be delayed.

Colonel Sandwood, who was charged with the firing and fitting out of the Fenian forces, has been found guilty and sentenced to a month's imprisonment as a first class misdemeanant and to pay a fine of \$2,500.

THE CULTE KAMP AT AN END.

BERLIN, March 21.—Gaimard's mission is taken by the end of the Culte Kamp. This view is confirmed by Windthorst's sudden departure, though the reichstag was in session on hearing of the mission. It is rumored that he even intends to resign the leadership of the center. It is expected that the duke of Aosta and Prince Bismarck will meet under auspices of Prince Bismarck, and that the meeting will lead to some arrangement between the vatican and quivral.

KHAROFF AND THE Czar.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 21.—It is reported that Kharoff has fallen into disgrace and that he is in continued attempts to force Russia into war.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS.

ROME, March 21.—A slight shock of earthquake was felt today at Mentone, where the people are still camping under temporary shelters.

JACOBI'S SUCCESSOR.

ROME, March 21.—Cardinal Vannutelli has been definitely appointed to succeed the late Cardinal Jacobi as papal secretary of state.

SUICIDE OF A BRIDE.

NEW YORK, March 21.—Phillipia Muth, aged eighteen years, a bride of scarcely two weeks, shot herself dead this afternoon on the third floor of apartment No. 139, Avenue A. The motive for the deed is wrapped in mystery. Her husband is a carpenter and was absent from home.

THE LOCAL LAW MAKERS

CONVENED IN REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY SESSION YESTERDAY.

Mr. Angier opened the session by introducing an Ordinance prohibiting Three or More Persons from congregating on the Streets—Street Work Given to S. H. Venable & Co.

"I have an ordinance, may I please your honor, which I would like to have the clerk read this time," said Mr. E. A. Angier, the senior member from the third ward, during the regular session of the general council yesterday afternoon.

The ordinance was passed up to Clerk Goldsmith by Messenger Morris. It was not as long as some ordinances Mr. Angier has written, but it had lots of point in it. The ordinance provides that it shall be unlawful for three or more persons to stand in a group upon the sidewalks in such a manner as to obstruct pedestrians for more than five minutes.

"Well, I think that ordinance entirely out of the question," said Mr. Collier. "In the first place, there is an ordinance which gives the members of the police department authority to notify persons, who are obstructing the sidewalk by standing upon it, to move on and then to make cases against them in police court if they do not obey. If the ordinance we have here is enforced, there will be no necessity for the one the gentleman from the third has just read."

"This ordinance to which the gentleman refers is slightly," said Mr. Angier, "is an exact copy of one now in force in Boston, New York, Cleveland and other large cities. In fact, Atlanta is the only place of which I know that hasn't an ordinance like this."

"My idea of a sidewalk is that it is a free place," said Mr. Collier, "provided we don't make ourselves obnoxious to persons passing. The ordinance to which Mr. Angier refers," said Mayor Cooper, "does not prevent loafers from congregating upon the curbstones and sidewalks. Mr. Angier's ordinance, it appears, is to correct that evil. What will you do with the ordinance, gentlemen?"

"I move that it be referred to the ordinance committee for perfection," said Mr. McCallin.

"And I desire to amend by including the police committee in the reference," said Mr. Angier.

"And I move to table the ordinance," said Mr. Collier.

Mayor Cooper announced that the motion to refer took precedence to the motion to table and the ordinance was referred to the police and ordinance committees.

THEY HAVE ELECTRIC MOTIVE POWER.

Mr. Tanner, acting chairman of the street committee, informed the body that the Metropolitan Street Car company's petition for permission to use electric motive power on the L. P. Grant park line had been brought before the street committee and considered. The committee had consulted the city attorney as to the power of the council to grant the petition, and a conference had been held with the directors of the street car company. The conference resulted in an agreement between the directors as one party and the committee and city attorney as the other party. Mr. Tanner then asked that the report be presented.

Mr. Haygood, a director of the company, read the company's proposition in which was clearly set forth the plan for using electricity as a motive power.

The clerk then read the legal opinion by the city attorney upon granting the petition. The paper was favorable to the application, and the petition was granted.

THE RAYNES LEE BOND.

Mr. Angier presented a resolution directing the city attorney to institute suit against the gentleman who signed Raynes Lee's bond for his appearance in police court as a witness in the Kennedy & Wainwright case. In introducing the resolution, Mr. Angier said:

"I understand that resolution. I desire to say that I think the gentleman who signed the bond should have paid the expenses incurred in bringing Lee home. I understand, too, in this connection, that the police department is using the city's money to prosecute whiskey cases, and I want to say that I think it entirely wrong to use the people's money to buy witnesses to secure convictions."

The resolution was put to the house and lost by the vote of every member except Mr. Angier.

THE STREET WORK AWARDED.

"I have here," said Mr. Tanner, "the report of the street committee awarding the street work. The committee finds that S. H. Venable & Co. are the lowest bidders for Belgian block rubble and macadam, and report in favor of awarding the contract to them for a term of five years."

"I think that the contract should be awarded for one year only," said Mr. Mitchell.

"I move that the paper be recommended to the committee, together with the city attorney, for his legal opinion," said Mr. Gramling.

"That is entirely useless," replied Mr. Tanner, "because one of the committee has already secured the legal opinion of the city attorney. He says that the contract is legal. Before we made the report, we secured his opinion. Then, too, Judge Hopkins has delivered an opinion which coincides with the city attorney's."

"I did not move to recommend the report because I am opposed to the five year contract, but in order to secure the opinion of the city attorney," said Mr. Gramling. "In fact I favor the five year contract."

"I have failed to sign the report," said Mr. Angier, "because in principle I am opposed to the five year contract policy. But some of Atlanta's most substantial men urge that I make no minority report, and I won't. These gentlemen argue these seductively low prices will save the city about \$80,000 in the next five years, if the same amount of work is done in that period as in the past five years, and under the stimulus of low prices they say that more work will be done, and the saving thus proportionately greater. The engineer tells me building material and wages of laborers are advancing. If we reject this contract and prices remain the same or increase, then in future years the council of 1887 will be censured for not availing themselves of this golden opportunity, and now is the accepted time—now or never. In deference to the views of my constituents I waive my objections, present no minority report, and interpose no obstacle to the majority report, except a reluctant vote."

The large difference between the bids for five years, said Mayor Cooper, "and the amounts heretofore paid for such work are so great that I have no hesitation in saying that it appears to be to the interests of the tax payers to award the contract for five years. There can be no question about the duty of the council where the interests of the tax payer is involved. It is clearly their duty to protect the tax payer without considering other persons at interest. The general council has the power to contract and is not confined by any terms of years."

The motion to adopt the report prevailed and Mayor Cooper announced the award of the contract to S. H. Venable & Co.

A NEW CEMENTERY PERVE.

Mr. Allen, chairman of the cemetery committee, stated that several bids had been presented for erecting the new fence around Oakland cemetery. The bids were handed to Clerk Goldsmith, who opened them. They were:

Howard J. McConnell proposed to put up the stone wall, furnishing everything, for \$3.43 per cubic yard, or for \$2.75 per cubic yard the city to furnish the stone; to erect twenty panels eight feet high for \$97.50, and to erect three hundred and eighty-four panels old fence for \$84.46.

E. C. Bonduant proposed to do the work for \$1,432. To do the stone work for \$1,147.50, furnishing material, or \$904.50, the city to supply material.

E. C. Bonduant wanted \$5.75 per panel for new and \$3 per panel for old fence.

A. F. Lee wanted \$6 a panel or \$120 for the twenty new panels and \$1,559.38 for repairing and repainting old fence.

Culver, Roll & Co. wanted \$692.50 for all but the masonry, and for that \$2.35 per cubic yard, they furnishing, or \$2.20 the city furnishing.

J. J. Dorn wanted \$5.65 a panel for new and

\$3 a panel for old, and \$3.90 per cubic yard for stone work.

R. L. Stovall wanted \$351 for the work.

The bids were referred to the cemetery committee.

MR. RICE WANTS EVEN SIDE WALKS.

Mr. Rice presented a resolution declaring that the sidewalks along Peachtree had been made uneven by shade tree roots growing up near them and in structing the city engineer to notify property owners on the street to remedy the defect by making the pavements level; and if the notification was not complied with in ten days, to proceed to do the work himself.

The balance sheet showed the unexpended appropriations to be \$367,818.61.

The finance pay roll of audited accounts was shown to be \$3,529,539.

The water commissioners asked the council to set aside \$12,000 to be used in extending the water mains.

The sewer committee reported that the contract for the Walnut spring branch sewer had been awarded to T. Jackson.

Mr. Mitchell, chairman of the committee on public buildings and grounds, notified the council that he had leased the third floor of the chamber of commerce building to the Southern Railway and Steamship association for \$14,500 a year.

Mr. Angier introduced an ordinance providing for a boiler inspector. It was referred to the committee.

A leave of absence was granted Mr. Roy.

The contract for building the north ave culvert was awarded to Mr. Crussell.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

Of A. Doss for a transfer of winery license to Kony & Kerner at 7 Alabama street. Referred to police committee.

Of Case, Bell & Dyer for a building permit corner Hunter and Thompson street. Granted.

Of Mary L. Graham and others objecting to manner of laying sidewalks on Jackson street and Highland avenue. Referred to street committee.

Of Allen F. Hall for free license to run grocery, confectionery and lunch house. Referred to relief committee.

Of Mrs. O. Goetting for a building permit 60 Peachtree street. Referred to fire department committee.

Of G. B. Doss asking for a reduction in assessment of lot No. 17, Wheat street. Referred to tax committee.

Of J. T. Cook, objecting to laying sidewalks on Chapel street. Referred to street committee.

Of H. M. and S. Smith, calling attention to dangerous condition of sidewalk on Williams street, between Parker and Hummick. Referred to street committee.

Of W. H. Patterson and others, to have artesian water main extended to corner Cain and Ivy streets. Referred to water works committee.

Of E. N. Broyles, for permission to remove a house corner Forsyth and Poplar streets. Referred to street committee.

Of Thomas F. Steltzinger, to erect a boiler at No. 2 West Mitchell street. Referred to fire department committee.

Of Mrs. J. Weaver, for deed to lot in Oakland cemetery. Referred to cemetery committee.

Of the Church of the Redeemer, for curbing and sidewalks on north side of Ellis street, from Peachtree Church street. Referred to street committee.

Of Mr. Meriah church, for lamp in front of the church. Referred to street committee.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

Of J. R. Merchant, calling attention to obstructions of flow of water corner Jackson street and Highland avenue. Referred to street committee.

Of A. W. Richards, for a gas lamp corner Calhoun and Jackson streets. Referred to gas committee.

Of Mrs. E. F. Knott for building permit at 26 Wheat street. Referred to fire department committee.

Of Hoke Smith and others for work on Calhoun street between Meriah and Peachtree. Referred to street committee.

Of J. R. Merchant, calling attention to obstructions of flow of water corner Jackson street and Highland avenue. Referred to street committee.

Of A. W. Richards, for a gas lamp corner Calhoun and Jackson streets. Referred to gas committee.

Of Hoke Smith and others, for work on Calhoun street between Meriah and Peachtree. Referred to street committee.

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Of A. W. Richards, for a gas lamp corner Calhoun and Jackson streets. Referred to gas committee.

hundred dollars the mayor (PLATE to Mrs. J. T. Blount a deed to a strip of land in the Spring and Parker streets, and in front of the city hall.

Mr. Doss—That S. H. Venable & Co. had submitted the case of J. C. Hendrix vs. the city, in the superior court; suit for damages to real estate, by change of grade at the corner of Highland and old Wheat streets. Also that the city pay the cost in the case. Adopted.

Remington Typewriter.

In the rush of business, the dealer in the Remington Standard typewriter, Mr. W. T. Crushaw, did not read the copy for his advertisement which appeared in Sunday's issue of THE CONSTITUTION, and in which there was an allusion to another writing machine.

He now wishes it stated that it has never been the policy of the Remington people to conduct their business by warring upon others, but they persistently demand that their typewriter shall be sold entirely and solely upon its own merits. In other words the Remington Standard typewriter makes no war upon other people, but presses its own claims of superiority, and stands ever ready at any time to demonstrate the fact that it leads the world in the class of typewriters.

A full stock of these typewriters is on exhibition at all times at headquarters, 21 Marietta street, where the public will be ever welcome and are invited to make as thorough examination and investigation as they please. The Remington embodies within itself all the best devices ever invented for the purpose for which it is intended, and the manufacturers are ever on the alert to obtain any improvement offered by the present methods, and assure themselves that he has in his machine the latest products of inventive brains.

The attention of all users of this machine is also called to the stock of elegant cabinets, which are on exhibition and for sale at the headquarters No. 21 Marietta street.

"Tough on Itch."

"Rough on Itch" cures skin humors, eruptions, ringworm, itching, salt rheum, frost-bite, chilblains, itch, ivy poison, barber's itch, etc., etc.

Colgate's Toilet Soaps.

Exquisitely perfumed, absolutely pure, popular everywhere. Cashmere Bouquet unassuraged.

R. I. P.

Cures all Skin Diseases. Ask your druggist for it.

Landlord Wanted for Catoosa Springs.

The Catoosa Springs company invite correspondence from reliable and competent persons only, looking to the opening of a desirable property, known in Atlanta, if suitable in other particulars, would be preferred. Address Catoosa Springs Co., Chattanooga, Tenn. in this wed

CALL AT

M. RICH BROS.,

FOR

KALEIDON.

R. I. P.

Cures Rheumatism. Ask your druggist for it.

The reader is probably aware that Professor John Darby, Ph. D., professor in Williams College, Mass., and professor of chemistry in the East Alabama college, attained to the highest distinction, not only as a scientist whose works are known in long their places as text books in our schools, but as an inventor and discoverer, notably so of a fluid which received the highest testimonials from such eminent men as Dr. J. Marion Sims, Dr. James F. Bazzam, and Dr. N. L. Long.

This fluid, so well known under the name of Darby's Prophylactic Fluid, is really indispensable in every home, and if its many virtues and uses were known to all, no household would be without it. It is a powerful germicide and germ destroyer, to be used in every sick room, especially in contagious and infectious diseases, as measles, scarlet fever, and diphtheria. As a remedy in burns, wounds, ulcers, sores, etc., it is equally effective and with wonderful rapidity.

A statement made by Dr. J. H. Athey, of Holly Springs, Miss., is very much to the point. He says: "Having been for many years personally acquainted with Professor Darby, the originator of Darby's Prophylactic Fluid, I have been a constant user of the Fluid, especially during my experience in the hospital services in the late war, at which time I used it in large quantities. It is a powerful germicide, burns, cuts, bruises, etc., and also as a disinfectant in cases of smallpox, typhoid and yellow fever and measles."

"After the war I came home and found my children in a very bad condition, the water being fit to drink. I at once emptied a bottle of Darby's Fluid into the cistern, and two hours later all offensive odor had been eradicated, and the water was again pure and clear. I have found it to be an excellent remedy, and have never seen its equal. I would recommend it to all, and think it should be extensively used."

Landlord Wanted for Catoosa Springs.

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R. I. P.

Cures Dyspepsia. Ask your druggist for it.

CALL AT

M. RICH BROS.,

FOR

KALEIDON.

R. I. P.

Cures Syphilis in any stage in sixty days. Ask your druggist for it.

Tag Hooks 70 cents per thousand at The Constitution Job Office.

Tag Hooks 70 cents per thousand at The Constitution Job Office.

LEAK & LYLE, AUCTIONEERS.

Executors' Sale.

WE WILL SELL ON THE PREMISES ON March 22, at 4 o'clock p.m., two elegant, large lots, one block from Marietta street, one on line and near Technological school; also very near several manufacturing establishments. Sale absolute. No bid will be accepted. Get plat and be sure and attend sale. Terms cash.

THOS. L. FRANCIS, Executor, for Mrs. M. A. Francis, deceased. 71 Sp

LEAK & LYLE, 27 Marietta St.

KILLED ON THE TRAIN.

ONE NEGRO CUTS ANOTHER TO DEATH ON A MOVING TRAIN.

Gus Crawford and Jane Byers Start to Run Away from Birmingham—Joe Byers, the Woman's Husband, Springs Upon the Train and Cuts Crawford to Death, Dies.

Frank Hillburn, once coroner of Fulton county, but now baggage master on the Georgia Pacific railroad, was yesterday sole witness to one of the bloodiest and most daring murders ever committed in the south.

One man killed another in the baggage car under Mr. Hillburn's eye, while the train was in motion.

The man who did the killing was Joe Byers, while his victim was Gus Crawford. The murder occurred just as the train was leaving Birmingham yesterday morning. Just before the train started out of Birmingham, a small yellow negro accompanied by a medium size negro woman and a child, entered the second-class car and seated themselves. The car was half full of people, and the trio failed to attract any attention until just as the train started out of the depot, when a large black negro sprang upon the platform, and rushing into the second-class coach, approached the men, woman and child. As he stepped in the aisle beside the two he exclaimed excitedly:

"What do you want to steal my wife and child for?"

The remark could be heard by every one in the car, and in a second the occupants of the coach were listening to a quarrel between the two men—the woman taking part whenever an opportunity was given her to put in a word. The man who rushed into the car was Byers, and the woman with whom he was quarreling was Crawford's wife. Byers' language to both his wife and Crawford was very abusive and either through fear of bodily harm, or in order to escape the quarrel, Crawford sprang out of the car and moved forward into the baggage car. As he entered the baggage car Mr. Hillburn turned towards him. Crawford appeared to understand that his presence in the car needed an explanation and said:

"Captain, that man in there kept fussing with me, and I don't want to stay in there."

The car in which Mr. Hillburn was riding was divided into two parts. One-half, the rear portion, was used as a baggage car, and the other half was given up to smokers. Mr. Hillburn had heard part of the quarrel between the negroes in the second-class coach, and when Crawford had explained the cause of his coming forward the baggage master told him to go on into the smoker. Crawford did as he was instructed.

After Crawford left Byers with his wife and child in the second-class coach Byers abused the woman terribly, she positively refused to leave the train or to give up the child, saying that she was on her way to Atlanta. After talking as long as he wanted to the woman Byers left the car by the front door and entered the baggage car. As he did so, Mr. Hillburn noticed that he had a long open knife in his hand, but before he could say a word the negro sprang through the car, opened the door leading to the smoker, and in a second was driving the long knife blade into Crawford's back. Crawford was much smaller than Byers, but as the keen blade penetrated his flesh he realized his danger and attempted to escape. He managed to regain his feet and, finding Byers' grip darted it to the baggage car yelling:

"Save me! save me! Help! help! he'll kill me!"

Close upon his heels came Byers, and as the two entered the car Byers grabbed Crawford, and forcing him into the corner, raised the knife above his head and added another wound to the one he had made in the back. Mr. Hillburn jumped forward to pull Byers off, but before he could catch him he had driven the knife into Crawford again. This time the blade entered the heart, and as Byers sprang away from Mr. Hillburn Crawford dropped upon the floor dead. Mr. Hillburn made an effort to catch the negro as he started for the car door, but Byers raised his knife and, with a leap, passed the baggage master and went out the door while the train was moving about ten miles an hour.

Mr. Hillburn quickly gave the alarm, and the train was stopped. In a second a dozen men were after Byers, who was running for dear life. He proved a poor runner, however, and was soon overtaken and brought back to the train. Conductor Perkins backed his train into Birmingham and surrendered the prisoner to the authorities. The dead man was then removed and the woman and child were taken off.

Crawford was stabbed four times, and the blood from his wounds covered the sides and floor of the baggage car. Tracks were besmeared with the blood, and when the train reached Atlanta the scene was still an ugly one.

The trouble between the two negroes grew out of the woman. Crawford had been bargaining with Byers and his wife and finally induced her to run away. They were on their way to Atlanta when Byers discovered the desertion.

FOR SALE.

TWO LARGE IRON SAFES AND SEVERAL handsome showcases and counters.

FREEMAN & CRANSHAW, Jewelers, top list col Sp 23 and 31 Whitehall street.

McBRIDE'S CHINA, CUTLERY, HOUSEFURNISHING EMPORIUM

29 PEACHTREE. CHEAPEST IN THE COUNTRY. 8p net free or by

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Daily Weather Bulletin, JERREY'S OFFICE, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. A. U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE, March 21, 1887—9 P. M. All observations taken at the same moment of actual time of each place.

Barometer.	Thermometer.	Wind.	Direction.	Velocity.	Rainfall.	Weather.
Augusta.....	70.0	W	10	0.00	Clear.	
Savannah.....	70.0	W	10	0.00	Clear.	
Montgomery.....	70.0	W	10	0.00	Clear.	
New Orleans.....	70.0	W	10	0.00	Clear.	
Baltimore.....	70.0	W	10	0.00	Clear.	
Portland.....	70.0	W	10	0.00	Clear.	
Portland.....	70.0	W	10	0.00	Clear.	

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Barometer.	Thermometer.	Wind.	Direction.	Velocity.	Rainfall.	Weather.
8 A. M.....	59.4	W	10	0.00	Cloudy.	
10 A. M.....	60.0	W	10	0.00	Cloudy.	
12 M.....	60.0	W	10	0.00	Cloudy.	
2 P. M.....	60.0	W	10	0.00	Cloudy.	
4 P. M.....	60.0	W	10	0.00	Cloudy.	
6 P. M.....	60.0	W	10	0.00	Cloudy.	
8 P. M.....	60.0	W	10	0.00	Cloudy.	
10 P. M.....	60.0	W	10	0.00	Cloudy.	
12 M.....	60.0	W	10	0.00	Cloudy.	
2 P. M.....	60.0	W	10	0.00	Cloudy.	
4 P. M.....	60.0	W	10	0.00	Cloudy.	
6 P. M.....	60.0	W	10	0.00	Cloudy.	
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